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THE VICTORIA ELECTION RIOT.

On the 16th ultimo a force of some 26 soldiers took possession of the parish church at Victoria, near Pernambuco, where a municipal election was to be held on the following Monday. This detachment was commanded by a captain and by the *delgado* of police of that place. The excuse given for the act is that a political faction intended to seize the church on the following day in order to control the organization of the election board Monday morning. The liberal party in Pernambuco being divided into two factions, the *leões* and *cachorros*, the church was seized in behalf of the first which represents the government party. The following day, Sunday, the *cachorros* gathered about the church under their chiefs and were fired upon by the soldiers from the inside. From last accounts 22 men were killed and some 100 wounded, the actual number of wounded not being known as many were at once taken away and have not been reported. It does not yet appear that the soldiers and *leões* were fired upon by the *cachorros* as no killed nor wounded have been reported. Among the killed on the side of the *cachorros* were several influential men, the most prominent of which was the Barão da Escada. The news of this tragedy was received in this city on the 28th and the prime minister at once directed the president of Pernambuco to remove the troops, and to dismiss the police *delgado*. Afterwards an order was sent to dismiss the *junta municipal* also, as it appeared that he too was concerned in the unwarranted seizure of the church. These orders were tardily obeyed and the captain of the detachment was placed under arrest. In addition to this occurrence it seems that other voting places have been seized upon by the police and military authorities with a view of carrying the elections according to the wishes of the dominant party. We can not undertake to discuss the differences between the *leões* and *cachorros* in Pernambuco—the former of which seemed to be in a hopeless minority at Victoria—nor the quarrels between the many factions in other parts of the empire. It is clearly apparent that violence and bloodshed have become almost inseparable incidents of Brazilian elections, and that these occurrences arise in large part from the unwarrantable interference of the predominant party through the police and military authorities. This fact is one which must unavoidably command the attention of all thinking men, for in it lies one of the greatest dangers before the country. If it is impossible for the government to meet the free expression of popular will at the polls, then the whole fabric of Brazilian representation is a contemptible sham. It is beyond contradiction that such an event as a general election going adverse to the ministry in power has never been known, and that many of those who now denounce this Victoria affair in the Senate have no other right nor title to their high positions than that of fraud and violence. With such facts before it the government can not long delay to take such measures as will put an end to all further official interference with elections. In this present difficulty the Saraya ministry is undoubtedly free from all blame, unless it shall appear that unwarranted measures were taken to influence the late re-election of its Pernambuco member, the minister of agriculture. However this may be, we are confident that the prime minister has no sympathy whatever with the practice and that his first impulse will be to make an example of those who have interfered so fatally with a free election in Victoria. And in this connection we would urge upon him the unavoidable conclusion that simple dismissal from office is no punishment for such an offence. The only way to enforce a better regard for the rights and lives of the people is to hold such men accountable for the crime of murder. Without such accountability and consequent rigid punishment there will be no check upon the lawless practices which every patriotic Brazilian must deplore.

THE PEDREGULHO RESERVOIRS.

The following is the full report of Col. W. Milnor Roberts on the accident to the lower reservoir at Pedregulho together with the measures which he judges necessary for the repair and preservation of the work.

His Excellency,
Conselheiro M. Buarque de Macedo,
Minister of Agriculture, etc.

Having, at the request of your excellency, submitted my general views respecting the Pedregulho reservoirs, I proceed, in accordance with the further request of your excellency, to give the reasons which have thus far guided me in expressing my individual opinions.

I presented five points in the brief paper left with your excellency on Saturday, the 12th instant; without repeating them I will refer to them in their order.

I. I consider that the small settlements in the main wall near the north-west corner, were probably occasioned by the abrupt difference of one and a half meters in the depth of the foundations, by a single effect, instead of several offsets, dividing the pressure over a longer distance; and the absence of the embankment which is designed, when finished, to back up that portion of the wall. A pressure of three and a half meters depth of water, applied to one, probably hastened the irregular settlement, and increased it; and as the main wall, the bottom concrete and the arches are all constructed by masonry and cement, the settlement of the main wall, abruptly, might create the thin cracks extending from the wall along the concrete and through some of the arches.

The cracks in the lower arches toward the eastern side of the reservoir, are probably due to small, irregular settlements of the pier, and a slight settlement of the wall on that side.

A little more or less compressibility (of one pier, or even of one side of a pier) of the foundation, might cause the arch to crack. The foundations are not upon solid rock; though the earth foundation is good. The material of the ground is not everywhere precisely of the same compressibility, and some parts are more porous than others; but it is a good foundation.

It will be noticed in the drawing showing the position of the various cracks, that there are no arches in the middle of the reservoir cracked; also that the south wall, and the southerly half of the east wall, and the southerly half of the west wall, are not cracked; nor does the bottom concrete over that large area exhibit any cracks. Each reservoir is 108 meters long and 88 meters wide, having 9,504 square meters area including the walls. This is a large area.

The settlement of the walls has been so slight that the eye cannot detect any change in the lines of the coping on top of the walls.

When the water was admitted to this reservoir, many of the upper arches on the east side were not built. The water was first let in over one part, and kept out of the other part by a temporary brick wall about one meter high, afterward it was accidentally, or through a misunderstanding, rather suddenly filled to the depth of 3½ meters. It would have been better had the reservoirs been tested much more gradually; and not till after the supporting embankment had been built up around the point in the reservoirs that is obviously the weakest, and therefore requiring the most care.

II. I first examined this hill in February, 1879, after much excavation had been taken out. I have since visited it several times with the commission. I have, besides, made three other visits by myself, in order specially to study and judge respecting the safety of the location. Fears had been expressed that the hill might slip, and destroy the reservoirs. This is a grave matter to be considered. I have carefully considered this vital question.

In a very long and varied experience upon canals, reservoirs and railways in the United States, in Canada, and in Brazil, I have had to deal with a great many hill-slips; some very extensive. They were generally occasioned by excavations on side-hills, of considerable declivity, with considerable height of hill above the cuts which interfered with the bottom support of the hill. In most cases the stratification was inclined; but much nearer to the horizontal than the vertical; and the hills either slipped on the inclination, or broke off and fell. They usually occurred during or after rains; though in the northern United States they were sometimes caused by the sudden melting of wet frozen ground.

I cannot recall an instance where the excavation and removal of the top of a hill was accompanied, or followed by a hill-slip. I have examined a number of reservoirs situated on hills composed of different kinds of earth. It does not remember one in the United States that is entirely on solid rock. Clayey earth, slaty material, loose rock, and partly solid rock, in some, constitute the foundations of numerous reservoirs in the United States. Where the material was porous, the bottoms of the reservoirs were generally covered with a layer of clay-pudding.

Nearly all the old service reservoirs in the United States, many of which are still in use, were built upon earth; part excavation, and part embankment. The oldest reservoirs in the city of Philadelphia were built of earth. Nearly all of the Philadelphia reservoirs are constructed of earth and gravel, in hills

of mixed material. As one of a commission of engineers I carefully examined all of these reservoirs, in 1875, when the city was preparing for the centennial year and we found them all in good order; though some of them were built about sixty years ago. There were some clear-water tanks, but they endangered nothing.

The Pedregulho hill, ages ago, may have been rock to the present top, where there is now earth. The foundation and nucleus of the hill are doubtless rock. The top part is now chiefly decomposed gneiss, consisting of yellow and red clayey earth, with portions less decomposed and more granulated; especially in the bottom of the upper reservoir where the excavation was deepest.

The excavation on top of this hill was made unusually deep; deeper than any I remember elsewhere. This is a favorable feature; particularly as the material is so firm, that, when excavated perpendicularly, as it has been, it stands almost like rock. Outside of the upper reservoir, in a high vertical cut in the hill, these are exposed several nearly vertical scars of strata, near the west cut. They form a sort of face in backbone. This part of the upper reservoir, near the west cut, and under a part of it. These dykes are a good feature in the structure of the hill, giving multilateral security.

The depth of the excavation toward the southern end of the upper reservoir is five meters above that of the lower reservoir. It is also important to note, that the hill does not become higher south of the reservoir; on the contrary, it is rather lower, descending very gently for some distance.

The reservoirs are therefore located on the highest summit of this part of the hill, which is a very favorable feature. The stratification, in a general way, being nearly vertical, though somewhat irregular in places, nowhere shows an appearance of any modern movement, or of any tendency to slide. The formation is directly opposed to slipping.

This hill has comparatively gentle slopes on the east, north and south sides, ranging from 10 to 12 degrees from horizontal. On the west side it has more steep, perhaps, fifteen degrees or more, but this portion of the hill is now covered with an immense mass of the waste earth thrown out from the top excavations. These moderate slopes add to the security of any structure that may be placed upon the summit. If they were steep the case would be different.

The weight of the earth excavated from the space now occupied by the reservoirs—226 meters long, by 88 meters wide—is about three times the weight of the walls, arches, concrete, earth covering, and the full depth of five meters of water in both reservoirs. There is, therefore, no weight added by the structure, even when full of water. On the contrary, it is lessened over the reservoir area.

Superincumbent weight is an important element in all hill-slides; consequently this particular hill covered by the structure is now less inclined to slip than it was before, so far as more weight could affect it. The sides of the hill on the north, the east and the south, and part of the south-west side, are still open to inspection; and, so far from disclosing symptoms of slipping, every appearance is, in directly the reverse. It follows, therefore, that when the reservoirs shall be made water-tight they will be perfectly safe.

The foundation excavation of these reservoirs, notwithstanding small local differences of compressibility, is of a substantial character, adequate to the proper support of much greater weight than it is proposed to put upon it; and it is easy to render the reservoirs water-tight.

These are my reasons for emphatically pronouncing this site on the Pedregulho hill favorable for reservoir purposes.

III. Keeping in mind the probable causes of the cracks and consequent leaks through the wall and bottom concrete, and assuming that the material and workmanship have been good, I would suggest repairing the works without undertaking a large amount of new work.

LOWER RESERVOIR.

First, build buttress-walls of good cement rubble masonry around the north-east corner of the reservoir; to be founded half a meter deeper than the deepest part of the present foundation—about twenty meters long on the west side, and sixteen meters on the north side, to be stepped up gradually in the foundation, toward the ends of the buttress. The height of this buttress may be one meter less than the height of the main wall, it may be left uncapped, and to be covered by the embankment.

Second, finish the embankment around that corner of the wall.

Third, put up the entering under the cracked arches on the eastern side of the reservoir and rebuild the central portion of those lower arches.

Then complete the upper arches upon them. In suggesting the completion of these remaining unfinished upper arches, it should not be understood that I am an advocate of such thin arches, for I am not; but I have not at any time considered the interior covering as a vital part of these reservoirs. The life of these reservoirs resides in the main walls, the bottom concrete, and the cement lining.

I do not think it necessary, in the first instance, to rebuild the arches which are slightly cracked in the west side of the reservoir. If they become

materially worse hereafter, then it may become necessary.

Fourth, cover the bottom and sides of this reservoir with an additional lining coat of cement.

Fifth, put no more earth covering on the upper arches till after all necessary repairs and work shall be completed in this reservoir, nor till after it shall have been carefully tested with water.

Sixth, after the above, and such other incidental work as may be deemed necessary, shall be finished, and before, let the reservoir, very gradually, with water to its full depth; after that, act according to the circumstances. Believing that this reservoir can thus be made water-tight and safe, I would adopt the above course at first, preferably to entering upon a very costly system founded in some other assumption.

The commission concurred in the opinion that the reservoirs can be made water-tight; but there is more than one way of doing it. I have here given only my individual judgment in the case; showing about how I should act if these works were my own.

UPPER RESERVOIR.

IV. In the upper reservoir, the main walls on a large portion are either finished or approaching completion—a comparatively small part remains to be done. A considerable portion of the masonry foundations of the interior piers is laid, and a large number of the granite stones for the piers are delivered in the reservoir.

If this work were my own, I would proceed as follows. After finishing the main wall,

First, finish foundations for all the piers, making them larger than the size of the piers.

Second, excavate, at the same time, 0.30 depth of the bottom excavation, in whole or in part, and fill the space with clay puddling; also excavate a puddle trench half a meter below the foundations of the main wall all around the interior of the reservoir, one meter wide, and fill the space with clay puddling, to be well rammed.

Third, defer the erection of the piers and arches to some future day, but lay on the concrete bottom covering over the clay puddling, and over the foundations of the piers; so that if desired, at any time, the piers could be set up on the concrete, directly over the previously laid foundations, and the arches built on such plan as might be deemed advisable.

Fourth, test the reservoir carefully with water admitted very gradually.

In spite of great care, in consequence of natural differences of compressibility of the earth over such an extensive basin, as well as under the main walls, time should be allowed for the concrete and masonry (which have a certain degree of elasticity when in large masses), to adjust their own weight, with the added weight of the water, gradually. I have seen instances where the sudden admission of a heavy pressure of water has caused disaster; and in one case, many years ago, I was called to examine a newly finished reservoir, paved on the slopes and bottom with brick, where the sudden withdrawal of the water destroyed the pavements in the slopes.

There are of course details connected with the finishing of the Pedregulho reservoirs, which must be attended to by the engineer who may be in charge.

V. While I entertain no doubt of the easy practicality of maintaining these reservoirs water-tight; yet if leaks should occur, the circumstances, in my judgment, are not such as should excite special apprehension in regard to the general integrity of the structures. It appears to me highly improbable that, after the works are finished and become well settled, that any leak worth notice can ever occur. Instead of regarding this location as unreliable or unsafe, my investigations lead to the conclusion that, for an earth reservoir, it is more than usually safe.

I have the honor to remain with the highest respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,
W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Civil Engineer.

Rio de Janeiro, June 14, 1880.

PROFITS OF COTTON RAISING.

Advantageous as it would be for the South to diversify its agriculture by making grain, grass and roots important accessories to their leading staple, it had been difficult to impress the importance of the fact upon planters as long as the immediate profits of cotton growing continue to be what they are claimed to be. A South Carolina planter states that the whole cost of planning and cultivating an acre of cotton and ginning the product and delivering it on a railroad is about \$11. The average yield per acre in the South is 191 pounds, so that the cost of raising it is about 5½ cents. Last season the planters in that state sold their crops at an average of 11½ cents, making a profit of 5½ cents a pound, which computed on an estimated crop of 5,000 pounds of 450 pounds each, gives an aggregate profit of \$124,000,000. It is hard to persuade Southern farmers to reduce their plantings of a staple that yields such large profits as this, and always sells for cash, and turn a share of their attention to crops whose profits are smaller; and it is not surprising, therefore, to learn that planters, encouraged by the good prices of the last season, are preparing to raise a larger crop than ever before. In South Carolina they are making arrangements to plant half as much more ground than they did last year, and the same may be said of the rich lower Mississippi cotton region, where the yield per acre is double that of South Carolina.—St. Louis Republican.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1880.

According to telegrams received yesterday from the River Plate, the terms of peace have been finally settled and the revolution is at an end. The cable communication with Buenos Ayres is again opened and the state of siege is over. This news is highly gratifying not only in the interests of peace, but of the continued prosperity of our Argentine neighbors.

The municipal elections in this city which began on the 1st instant and are continuing in some parishes up to date have been characterized by many disturbances and acts of violence. In several parishes there have been bloody fights in which the knife and revolver have been freely used, and many men have been gravely injured. In three parishes the ballot boxes have been seized and destroyed by lawless characters under the manifest guidance of certain notorious political leaders. The government wisely removed the military from the polling places during the first days of the election but have since been compelled to station them about the parish churches. In view of these disorders and the clearly apparent leadership of certain influential men, it is to be hoped that the government will take strong measures to repress them by punishing the ring-leaders themselves. A step of this kind would be highly effective in suppressing election riots.

According to an official circular from the department of agriculture, dated the 15th of May, 1880, the balance to the credit of the emancipation fund then in the national treasury was 4,815,019\$753. From this balance the minister sets apart 4,500,000\$ as the second distribution of the fund among the several provinces for the manumission of slaves. This leaves a deposit of 315,019\$753 in the national treasury. The total receipts on account of the emancipation fund from the time of its creation by the law of September 28, 1871, to the close of the calendar year 1879 was 9,621,051\$874, and the total expenditures 4,806,032\$121. The first distribution was made on the 29th of March, 1875, and amounted to 3,628,612\$309 including the attendant expenses of that special operation. The actual sum employed in the manumission of slaves was 3,192,898\$039. The total expenditure above given also includes a quota of 25 per centum set apart by laws of 1877 and 1879 for the education of the free children of slave mothers, which quota since the opening of the fiscal year 1877-78 amounted to 604,301\$590. The basis of classification for this second distribution will be the registry of December 31, 1878, in this city, and the latest statistics obtainable in the provincial municipalities.

The treasury department issued a circular on the 25th ult. to the effect that the time for sending in the retired 200\$ notes of the "4ª Estampa" was extended to the 31st of December next, and that the discount on those notes which went into effect on the 1st ult. was suspended. Those who have already suffered discounts are promised reimbursement. This custom of imposing discounts on called-in notes, of which the present instance is only one of the many, is an abuse which the government should lose no time in removing from its statute books. Aside from the mistaken policy of the government in dishonoring its own notes, and the dishonesty of paying on them less than the face value which was received at the time of their issue, this custom is one which is continually causing grave losses

and perplexities among the people. A man who does not keep in mind all the various called-in notes is liable at all times to receive them at their face value. A man who has been absent or who did not see the official call is also liable not only to receive them, but may have some of them in his possession. In such cases the discount is manifestly unjust, the more so as it increases with the lapse of time after the expiration of the term specified for the receipt of the notes at par. And besides all this the notes still pass as currency in business transactions, less the discount. In the case under consideration some of these notes have been so used and in such a way that it will be very difficult for the one suffering the first discount to trace the note and avail himself of the promised restitution at the treasury. Transactions of this character, if practised by private parties, would be termed dishonest; and we see no reason to modify the characterization in cases where the government is concerned. Every note issued by the Brazilian treasury is a promise to pay and should therefore be paid in full; otherwise it is nothing less than repudiation.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 1st instant contains a leading article on the budget estimates as compared with the actual expenditures which should receive much thoughtful consideration both at the treasury department and in the General Assembly. In calling attention to the departmental estimates now before the Chamber of Deputies and the reductions made here and there in them, the *Jornal* proceeds to show that this attempted economy is misplaced and misleading, and that a reduction in the actual expenditures of the government is the place where the cutting down should take place. To make this clear the estimates and actual expenditures for the last three years in behalf of the one item, "colonization," are compared. We reproduce the table as given.

	Estimates	Actual expenditures
1877-78....	1,836,000\$	9,773,667\$
1878-79....	1,836,000\$	6,130,833\$
1879-80....	1,300,000\$	2,723,666\$
	4,972,000\$	18,627,966\$

From this it will be seen that the actual expenditures for the three years, as far as known, are nearly quadruple the estimates. And besides, the uniform character of the estimates proves the assumption that both the minister and the legislature are accustomed to base them upon the appropriations for previous years rather than upon the actual expenditures. These enormous deficits are met of course either by extraordinary credits or by the misapplication of monies set apart for other purposes. These practices not only tend to confuse matters but they destroy all official accountability. The remedy for all these errors is simple and effective. Let the legislature insist upon full accounts of actual expenditures and then base the estimates upon them. This will inevitably lead to a cutting off of the hundreds of unnecessary salaries and public leeches and the cutting down of hundreds of excessive and useless subsidies which are now thrown away upon unprofitable enterprises. Besides that it will lead to more scrupulous administration of the national finances, out of which can only come a permanent improvement in the financial condition of Brazil.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The eighth annual meeting of the British Amateurs was held on the grounds of the Rio Cricket Club, on St. John's day, and was, as usual, a gathering of all the "bone and sinew," of young England, as participants in the contests, and all the families and members of the English and American colony, as "lookers on in Vienna." The grounds are better adapted to the purposes of the "sports" than any used on the occasion of previous meetings; the ladies were more comfortably seated and sheltered from the rays of the sun, and generally, the committee deserve credit for the arrangements made for the accommodation of visitors. The points open to criticism were the exposure of the wands prepared for luncheon to the direct rays of Old Sol for several hours before the interval, and the feeble attempt to screen our old friends of the German band from the heat and sun by flying four narrow streamers to the breeze. The following gentlemen were announced as the

COMMITTEE.
H. K. Brodie, Hon. Sec.
C. Collins, Handicapper.
Geo. Cox, Hon. Treas.
E. C. Joseph, Handicapper.
J. Penke.
F. Penell, Handicapper.

JUDGES.
E. W. May. The Rev. F. Young, M. A.
R. Norton.

STARTER.
M. Geo. Megaw.

STEWARDS.
W. S. Baillie. R. L. Price.
T. O'Neil. 3 Yards. C. E. M. Taylor.
F. Elliot. 7 Yards. J. H. O. Tross.
J. P. Harris Gastrell. F. H. O. Tross.
A. M. Gull. 10 Yards. J. O. Unwin.
Geo. Hine. 20 Yards. T. Wilkinson.

TIMKEEPERS.
J. P. Mee. O. Tudor.

The first contest on the programme was the 120 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. *
1st prize: A Cup; and prize: A pair of sleeve links.

S. B. Oliver	Scratch	J. Ford	7 Yards
T. O'Neil	3 Yards	C. de Moraes	7 "
J. Oliver	5 "	W. Oliver	7 "
E. Wilson	5 "	P. Swanwick	7 "
G. Bartholdy	5 "	W. G. S. Baird	8 "
J. Carter	6 "	T. Carter	8 "
G. Welby	7 "	T. O. Ganton	8 "

Time—13 seconds.

Ganton pressed close hard and revived the hopes of his friends in his ability to regain his old place in the lists.

HIGH JUMP.

1st prize: A Travelling Bag.
G. Bartholdy Scratch P. Swanwick 3 inches
J. Carter 4 "

4 feet 10 inches.

HALF MILE HANDICAP FLAT RACE.

1st prize: A Cup; and prize: A Ring.
J. D. Peake Scratch R. Wyatt 40 Yards
T. O. Ganton 5 Yards W. Oliver 40 "
J. Carter 30 "

Time—2 minutes 21½ seconds.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

1st prize: An Open Bag.
S. B. Oliver T. O'Neil.
P. Swanwick W. Oliver.
J. Oliver.

Distance—30 feet 11 inches.

440 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE.

1st prize: A Cup; and prize: A Cigarette Bag.
J. D. Peake Scratch G. H. Mason 23 Yards
S. B. Oliver E. de Moraes 25 "
T. O. Ganton 5 Yards W. Oliver 25 "
W. G. S. Baird 23 " RAMOS 25 "

Time: 56½ seconds.

This was a hotly contested race, and when it became evident that Ramos was likely to win the cheering was general, and culminated in a grand burst when he made home fairly. Ramos is the first Brazilian who ever took a prize at any of the meetings, and his success was heartily recognized by the English and American amateurs.

BOYS RACE, 80 YARDS (COMPETITORS UNDER 12 YEARS).

1st prize: A Dock; and prize: A Whip.			
E. May	9½ Yards	7½ Yards	
F. Baird	9 "	10 "	
H. Wyatt	7½ "	17½ "	
P. Cox	7 "	20 "	
Walter Cassels	7 "	20 "	
Robt. Cassels	6 "	25 "	
SINNEY COX	5 "	30 "	
Guy. H. Unwin	5 "	30 "	
P. May	4½ "	32½ "	

This race was an entertaining one to the archbishops, but how Unwin "got mixed with the boys" is what "no man can find out." Cox made a remark to him about it.

HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS, HANDICAP, 10 HURDLES.

1st prize: A Cup; and prize: A Set of Sticks.
J. Oliver owes 13 Yards P. Swanwick Scratch
J. Carter 4 " J. Maxwell
E. de Moraes 2 "

MARRIED MEN'S RACE, 100 YARDS, (COMPETITORS OVER 30 YEARS).

1st prize: A Cigar Case.
Charles Collins Scratch George Hine 12 Yds
Wm. P. McNevin 5 Yds M. G. Megaw 12 "
Corbett 5 " Quilty 12 "
Smart 10 " O. C. James 22 "
W. R. Cassels 10 " JOHN GORDON 22 "
J. O. Unwin 12 " E. W. May 24 "
Robert Norton 12 "

"The Royal Mail" held the lead with an energetic men that promised well, but the "New London Bank" soon "collared" him, and held his own to the end, though closely pressed by "Ayer's Pills," who bounded to the tape as if shot from a cannon. "Baldwin Locomotives," two stars of the "Astronomical Line" the "Rio Gas Works," the "Petropolis Railway" the "Iron Trade," and "Mac's Own," all came in good form, as a platoon on the double quick, and knocked a few misguided but too confiding observers off their pins in their anxious endeavors to continue the race.

220 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE.

1st prize: A Cup; and prize: A Breast Pin.
S. B. Oliver Scratch G. Ramos 15 Yards
J. Oliver 10 Yards E. de Moraes 15 "
J. Carter 15 " W. G. S. Baird 18 "
G. Welby 15 " A. Maxwell 20 "

The Brazilian colors again went to the fore in this race, and Moraes was greeted with long and hearty cheers by the spectators.

LONG JUMP.

1st prize: A Dressing Case
J. D. Peake Scratch P. Swanwick 6 inches
G. Bartholdy G. Welby 12 "
T. O'Neil 6 inches D. Bruce 12 "
Distance: 16 feet 9 inches.

STEEPLE CHASE, 1,000 YARDS, HANDICAP; (2 hurdles and water jump each round.)

1st prize: A Cup; and prize: A Pencil Case.
J. D. Peake Scratch T. O. Ganton 12 Yards
J. Peake 10 Yards J. Oliver 20 "
S. B. Oliver 10 "

This race proved as was hoped the most exciting event of the meeting. The crowning interest was of course the water jump on which all eyes were fixed at which Peake led in both laps followed immediately by J. Oliver. Ganton who knows his forte does not lie in long leaps, leaped deliberately into the water on both occasions and scrambled out. His fleet running and staying powers however enabled him to secure a good position in the straight run home where he passed Oliver and came in a good second. Peake's fine form and style of leaping in this race, notwithstanding his previous efforts, proved his good condition.

SACK RACE.

1st prize: A Locket.
Fry Pullen Baird Ford
Cassels Bartholdy S. B. Oliver McKinnel
Pountney J. Closs.

The day's amusement was brought to a close by a race for boys under 10 years, in which Master Duffield ran well and won easily from his 8 competitors. It is a noteworthy feature that these sports are inviting the attendance and competition of the Brazilian youths of Rio. Messrs. Moraes and Ramos were both heartily cheered on receiving their prizes. It is hoped that their example will lead to further entries on next occasion.

The prizes were distributed with great tact and grace by Mrs. Ricketts who presented the articles to the winners accompanied with a few appropriate words which gave them an additional value.

Winners of first prizes in small capitals—second prizes in italics.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—Since our last report the Senate has transacted very little business beyond the discussion of the Pernambuco election troubles, together with similar difficulties in Pará and some other provinces. The express declaration of the ministry that the offenders in Pernambuco should be held to a strict account was not sufficient to check the debate which has continued without interruption since the 30th ult. The Chamber bill granting an extraordinary credit of 1,280,000\$ to the minister of agriculture for the Dom Pedro II railway received and adverse committee report on the 23rd ult. A petition from the S. João d'El-Rey mining company against the provincial imposts of 4 per cent. on gold exportation, was received on the 2nd inst.

—The sessions of the Chamber of Deputies since our last have been regular and much routine business has been transacted. The minister of agriculture took on the 23rd ult. for an extra credit of 1,280,000\$ for the expenses preparatory to the emancipation of the state colonies. The Pedregal reservoir discussion lasted through the 23rd and 25th, during which Deputy Jardim announced that the expenses up to last December slightly exceeded 14,000,000\$, and that the probable deficit on the whole estimate (19,000,000\$) would not be over 5 per cent. The estimates for the department of foreign affairs was received from committee on the 23rd, and that of justice on the 25th, there being a slight reduction in both. The Pernambuco trouble came up on the 30th and has continued in discussion since. On the 2nd Deputy Saldanha Maranhão called attention to the attack on a Protestant clergyman in Caldas on the 13th ult., and the minister of empire promised to inquire into it.

—The electoral reform bill passed its third reading in the Chamber on the 25th ult. and passed on its final revision on the 30th. Deputy Saldanha Maranhão's amendment abolishing the oath was adopted and becomes a part of the bill. Several unimportant amendments were also adopted. The bill was received in the Senate on the 2nd inst. and was referred.

—An important interpellation was made in the Chamber on the 26th ult. by Deputy Saldanha Maranhão, the reply to which will be awaited with keen interest. Among the questions asked were: What expenses of 1878-79 were paid with the receipts of 1879-80 to the amount of 60,292,338\$723? To what year belongs the balance of 28,080,340\$345 said to exist Dec. 31, 1879? What are the actual expenditures for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80 to date at current and par rates of exchange? What are the preliminary expenses for the tax of 20 reis per square acre on uncultivated lands in Rio? What are the receipts from the passenger tax of 20 reis? What transactions have been made by the government in the purchase and sale of coffee and the profits or losses on the same? What is the actual state of the transactions between the government and the Bank of Brazil? What was the amount of available cash in the treasury when the present ministry assumed office?

—In a speech on the estimates for the department of empire, on the 18th ult., Deputy Leonido de Carvalho severely criticized the light appropriations for school purposes and entered into an account of the injurious effects of popular illiteracy as shown by the researches of many prominent statisticians. In noting the various appropriations which were notoriously insufficient, the São Paulo deputy pointed out many ways in which public instruction could be better supported without increasing the aggregate expense to the country. Among other things he mentioned the reduction of the army and navy, the maintenance of the estates of monasteries with just compensation, the separation of church and state thus saving the expenditures for public worship, the sale of government estates, the rental of the Dom Pedro II railway, and the suppression of the government printing office, the *Diário Officiel*, the mint, and the redemption bureau.

VITAL STATISTICS OF CEARÁ.

A correct record of the number of births and deaths in the northern provinces during the last decade will probably never be made. The character of the country, the imperfect communication between settled localities, and the slight importance given to the collection and compilation of statistics would make such a project difficult even in ordinary times, but at a time of famine and pestilence it became a matter so difficult that the authorities to give burial to the dead, much less to keep correct records. It is related by eye-witnesses that hundreds were thrown into the sea and buried in the woods, and that even in the public cemeteries they were thrown into trenches by the dozen.

A table has recently been published, giving the vital statistics of Ceará during the years 1876-1879, which, though they can be accepted as only approximate, are still highly interesting. The population of Ceará according to the census of 1872 was 221,686. The births (as gathered from the baptisms), marriages and deaths in the whole province, and in the parish of Fortaleza are given as follows:

PROVINCE OF CEARÁ				
year	births	marriages	deaths	
1876....	34,792	6,546	10,081	
1877....	25,788	2,655	15,273	
1878....	26,628	1,667	115,378	
1879....	13,774	3,953	27,324	

PARISH OF FORTALEZA.

year	births	marriages	deaths
1876....	1,077	92	802
1877....	1,322	124	2,808
1878....	2,803	215	57,666
1879....	1,380	761	6,822

LOCAL NOTES.

—The municipal election in this city began on the 1st instant, the first call taking place on that day.

—It took 60 soldiers to guard the ballot box in the Sant'Anna parish during the night of the 2nd inst.

—During the fight at the polls in the Sant'Anna parish on the 2nd inst. a large number of tickets were forced into the ballot box.

—A privilege has been granted to Dr. Luiz Bandeira de Gouveia for the construction of an inclined tramway up Paula Mattos hill. The privilege is for 25 years.

—The minister of empire has notified the minister of agriculture that lodgings would be no longer furnished to the Russian colonists at the government barracks at Barra do Pirajay after the 8th inst.

—The *Jornal* of the 1st inst. contains a notice from Serro, Minas Geraes, of the liberation at that place on the 16th ult. of 24 blacks who had been held in illegal slavery for over four years.

—The director of the observatory announces that there will be a partial eclipse of the sun on the 7th instant which will be visible in this city. The first contact takes place at 1 minute and 4 seconds past 8 o'clock.

—A fight took place in the Sant'Anna parish on the 2nd at the church where the election was taking place. The disturbance was made by a gang of ruffians under the leadership of the secretary of the city council. Two men were wounded by blows with heavy knives and another by a revolver shot.

—The police authorities have discovered that the murder of José Lopes Ferraz in the Campo da Aclampanha, in this city, on the night of May 27th last was committed by two bad characters named Francisco Alves de Souza Sardoia and Antonio José Alves de Carvalho. These two men are now under arrest.

—Disturbances of a slight character took place on Governor's island on the 1st inst. a gang of ruffians invading the church where the voting was going on and breaking up the election. Under instructions from the minister of justice the chief of police sent a police *deputado* to the island to suppress the disturbance.

—The "Fourth" was celebrated this year, as usual, at "Granhão's," and as it fell on Sunday both Saturday and Monday were devoted to the good old time commemoration. "Granhão's" was tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens and the good cheer and enthusiasm of the occasion made up fully for the lack of numbers in the American colony of Rio de Janeiro.

—The *Criminal* is so impressed with the criminal occurrences in the United States that it publishes the same article twice, with only slight modifications in the language. An awful account of crime among children in New York first appeared on the 30th ult., and then was republished on the 2nd inst. It's lamentable to be sure, but we hope our colleague won't cry over it. Perhaps a judicious reconsideration of the occasional crimes committed this side of the Equator, such as that unpunished torture of Uby, the late cooking of a boy in Ceará for food, the wholesale murder of people at election time, the enslavement of people in this city January 1st, the illegal enslavement of Indians and blacks, etc., will all contribute to a feeling of resignation in the matter.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Pará is suffering greatly from intermittent fevers.

—The receipts of the Mandos custom house in May were 29,571\$821.

—The May receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 253,268\$95.

—The overflow of the Rio Madeira this year exceeded that of many years past.

—The new tobacco tax has caused a general protest from all parts of the empire.

—Late advices from Obidos and Santarem report that the Amazon is steadily falling.

—The May receipts of the Pará custom house were 375,103\$890 against 422,217\$106 in 1879 and 343,958\$144 in 1878. The internal revenue receipts for the same month were 53,547\$786.

—According to the *Provincia* of Pará the work of constructing the small light house on Gaiolas island were begun early last month. It is expected to complete the work before the 10th instant.

—Owing to a dispute over a bet at a horse race on the 30th of May Juvenio Pereira attacked and killed Luiz Manoel Guedes in his own house at Sertão, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 7th ult.

—The overflow of the Rio Morona, Amazonas, has been greater this year than for ten years past. It was especially great between Iguaçu and Tabatinga on the Brazilian frontier. The plantations there are said to be completely ruined.

—The chief of police at Pará has undertaken to enforce a municipal ordinance prohibiting the use without license of firearms, daggers and knives with over four inches of blade. The fine is ten milreis and the loss of the prohibited weapon.

—The city of São Paulo imposes a license tax of 400\$ per annum on skating rinks, and 20\$ on each theatrical or musical entertainment. Circuses, bull-fights, etc. are taxed 100\$ and 50\$, according to class, for each spectacle, and copyrights are licensed at 300\$ per annum.

—According to the *Journal de Amazonas* of Mandos the provincial assembly of that province has authorized the purchase of 800 copies of Dr. Jeronimo Sodre's compendium of geography, and that too after it has been condemned on all hands for its errors and unfriendly for school uses.

—The *Journal do Recife*, of the 21st ult., says that the late heavy rains in that province have caused the overflow of many rivers, and occasioned some damage to bridges, roads and plantations. The open country about eight leagues from Beacada was reported to be covered with water.

—The provincial assembly of Alagoas has passed a law granting an allotment of fifty per cent. to debtors. There was only one dissenting vote in the assembly. It is to be hoped that Alagoas will be entered on our neighbor's black list—somewhere between "A" and "V."

—The little town of Caldas, São Paulo, received an episcopal visit during the early part of last month, and celebrated the event by staging the house of a Protestant clergyman on the 13th. The first attack took place just before the departure of the bishop, after which the attack was renewed with still greater violence. The clergyman, Mr. Torres, escaped without personal injury, but the people of Caldas stand disgraced before the world for their intolerant zeal.

—In view of the increasing use of alligator skins in the United States and Europe for the manufacture of boots and shoes, travelling bags, etc., the *Provincia do Pará* calls attention to the existence of these animals throughout the Amazon valley, and suggests that a profitable export trade might be built up from killing them and preparing their skins for market. So it might, but the province should first discard its prerogative of strangling all such industries with export taxes.

—Article 105 of the city ordinance of Pará affords some excellent reading, so good in fact that it should be posted in every street and public place, not only in Pará but in every other Brazilian city. It prohibits the use of obscene words in the streets and public places, the drawing of immoral and obscene figures and words on the walls, the distribution of indecent and immoral publications, the practice of anything immoral or indecent in public, the appearance in public without being decently dressed, and bathing in public places. The enforcement of such an ordinance would not be an easy even in the city of Rio de Janeiro itself.

—The rain-fall observations at Fortaleza, Ceará, for the present year give the following results:

January.....	2 days	14 millimeters
February.....	7 "	28 "
March.....	18 "	193 "
April.....	28 "	652 "
May.....	16 "	294 "
Total	71 "	1,181 "

The rain-fall during the last three calendar years was as follows:

1879.....	71 days	595 millimeters
1878.....	48 "	500 "
1877.....	74 "	469 "

—The *Journal do Recife* relates that not long since a servant girl on the "Tres Brancas" sugar plantation at Ipojuca, Pernambuco, was afflicted with hysterical attacks. The neighborhood believed that the attacks were caused by the soul of a dead sachristan of the Ipojuca church which had entered the girl's body, and the vicar of Beacada was called to exorcise the spirit. Failing in this the reverend vicar had a conversation with the perverse spirit who informed him that he had a great regard for the girl with whom he took tea every night in *inferno*, and that only the Capuchin friars of Penha could compel him to leave her. The girl was then taken to Pernambuco and placed in charge of the friars who at once began whipping and starving the poor creature. When released from this treatment the girl was frightfully reduced from the harsh experiences through which she had gone.

—Yellow fever is reported at Tahiry, Ceará.

—The May receipts of the Fortaleza, Ceará, custom house were 98,915\$668.

—The number of cattle killed for consumption at Pará in May was 1,962 head, producing 249,966 kilos of beef.

—The ballot box at S. José de Ribeira, Rio de Janeiro, was stolen from the parish church on the night of the 2nd inst. The election is therefore null.

—An explosion took place in a fireworks manufactory at the railway station of Fliche on the 28th ult. One man was killed instantly and another has since died. The factory was burned.

—Telegrams from Lorena, São Paulo, state that the police authorities of that place are interfering with the election. The provincial government has notified the chief of police of that place to suppress all interference.

—A telegram from Juiz de Fora, Rio de Janeiro, on the 2nd inst., says that the house of the conservative voters had been attacked that morning by a squad of soldiers and civilians led, by a member of the election board. The government at once directed that the soldiers should be withdrawn from the place of election.

—The public debt of the province of Bahia amounts to 4,456,316\$220, classified as follows:

Six per cent. <i>Antecipação</i>	9,000,000
State bonds.....	3,614,700
Financing debt: 7, 8, and 9 per cent.....	833,616 220
Total.....	4,456,316 220

—A slave woman and five children threw themselves into the Rio do Peixe at S. Francisco de Paula, near Juiz de Fora, on the 27th ult. Three of the children were rescued. The reason for the suicide was that they had been turned over to one Corvêa, whom they did not wish to serve. The three rescued children were placed under guard to prevent their repeating the attempt to drown themselves.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The total receipts of the Cantagallo railway in the month of May were 74,006\$590. The receipts for the same month of 1879 were 118,338\$341.

—Two railway lines have recently been completed in Japan. The rails are of English make and the locomotives and rolling stock have been ordered from the United States.

—Railroad construction in the United States at the beginning of June was progressing at the rate of 100 miles a week and 1,264 miles of track had been laid since the beginning of the year.

—The total earnings of the "New York" and "Metropolitan" elevated railways in the city of New York during the six months ending March 31st were \$2,254,236, total expenses \$1,195,136, net results \$1,059,100.

—The total receipts of the Dom Pedro II railway during the month of May were 712,812\$268, of which 197,219\$790 were from passengers and 463,012\$320 from freight. The number of passengers carried was 224,899 of which 62,069½ were first-class, and 162,829½ second-class. The freight traffic included 5,162½ tons of coffee.

—The total extension of railways in New Zealand is 1,100 miles, all built and operated by the government. The total cost of construction was \$37,000,000. The annual receipts exceed the operating expenses by \$450,000, but the interest on the bonds of construction is \$1,650,000 the loss on the roads is \$1,200,000 per annum.

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia recently completed a locomotive for the Bound Brook line between Philadelphia and New York which is intended to run the ninety miles between those two cities in ninety minutes. The usual time thus far has been two hours. The locomotive weighs 84,000 pounds and its driving-wheels have a diameter of 6½ feet.

—Charles E. Worthington, who sued the Grand Trunk Railway Company (Canada) for damages received by a collision on the road in 1876 through the alleged carelessness of the company's servants, received a verdict of \$45,000 in his favor at Boston, April 13. This was the third trial of the case, the first verdict awarding him \$18,000, and the second \$26,000.

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AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 2,000,000

Capital subscribed..... " 900,000

Capital paid up..... " 450,000

Reserve fund..... " 40,000

Depreciation of capital fund..... " 40,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG.

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